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Emergency Employment Appropriations (H.R. 4481)—Would have provided \$5.3 billion for public service jobs, manpower training programs, and acceleration of existing federal programs and projects to stimulate employment. (Veto Sustained; DSG Vote Nos. 29, 153, 188)

Increasing the Federal Share of Highway Projects (H.R. 3786)—Increased the federal matching share for federal-aid highways and certain public mass transportation projects. (PL 94-30)

Amtrak Improvement Act of 1975 (H.R. 4975)—Authorized funds to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) including emergency supplemental funds without which Amtrak officials claimed the railroad would have to be shut down. (PL 94-25; DSG Vote Nos. 110-111)

Health Revenue Sharing & Health Services Act of 1975 (H.R. 4925; S. 66)—Revised and extended certain basic health services programs and authorized funds for FY 1976 and FY 1977, and established new programs for home health services and project grants for the treatment of hemophilia. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 196)

National Health Service Corps Amendments of 1975 (H.R. 4114; S. 66)—Extended the authorization for the National Health Service Corps Program (NHSC) and continued the National Advisory Council on the NHSC and provided for representation from medically underserved populations on the Council. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 135)

Nurse Training Act of 1975 (H.R. 4115; S. 66)—Extended the Public Health Service Act nurse training authorities including construction, financial distress grants, traineeships, and student loans, as well as special project grants and contracts for schools of nursing. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 136)

NASA Authorization, FY 1976 (H.R. 4700)—Authorized funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for FY 1976 and the transition quarter. (PL 94-39; DSG Vote No. 71)

National Science Foundation Authorization, FY 1976 (H.R. 4723)—Authorized funds for the National Science Foundation in FY 1976 and the transition period for scientific research and programs. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote Nos. 72-75)

Emergency Compensation & Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act of 1975 (H.R. 6900)—Continued the 26 benefit weeks under the Federal Supplemental Benefits program and increased the maximum number of benefit weeks under the Special Unemployment Assistance program to 39. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 176)

Military Procurement and R&D Authorization (H.R. 6674)—Authorized funds in FY 1976 and the transition period for new weapons and research and development on new weapons systems, set authorized end strengths for the active forces, and established ceilings for the reserves and DOD civilians. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote Nos. 164-171)

Local Public Works Capital Development & Investment Act (H.R. 5247)—Authorized \$5 BILLION in federal grants-in-aid to states and local governments for the construction, repair, renovation, and improvement of local public facilities. (Passed House; DSG Vote No. 163)

National School Lunch Act (H.R. 422)—Amended the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts to extend and revise the special food service program for children and the school breakfast program including rolling back the price students must pay for a hot lunch to a maximum of 25c. (Passed House; DSG Vote Nos. 112-115)

Appalachian Regional Development Act (H.R. 4073)—Extended the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 and increased the authorizations for highway programs and provided funds for health centers, vocational schools, sewer treatment facilities

and other projects. (Passed House; DSG Vote No. 156)

Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1975 (H.R. 4005)—Extended programs for the developmentally disabled and provided new authority and made substantive revisions in the programs (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 78)

Education Appropriations (H.R. 5901)—Provided funding for FY 1976 for education programs administered within the Education Division of HEW, and for certain private educational institutions which receive direct federal support. (Passed House)

Surface Mining & Reclamation Act (H.R. 25)—Established a federal-state program to regulate coal strip mining and reclamation, and prohibited strip mining in certain areas. (Veto Sustained; DSG Vote Nos. 32-35, 37-39, 133, 200)

Emergency Farm Price Support for 1975 Crops (H.R. 4296)—Increased the target prices and loan rates established in the 1973 Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act for the 1975 crops of wheat, feed grains, and cotton on an emergency basis for one year. (Veto Sustained; DSG Vote Nos. 42-48, 91, 144)

Emergency Middle-Income Housing Act (H.R. 4485)—Provided for subsidized mortgages for middle-income housing to spur the housing construction industry and included those provisions of H.R. 5398 dealing with payments to homeowners unable to meet their mortgage payments. (Veto Sustained; DSG Vote Nos. 56, 193)

Parole Reorganization Act of 1975 (H.R. 5727)—Restructured the U.S. Parole Board as an independent agency with specified statutory powers within the Justice Department and set new standards regarding parole. (Passed House; DSG Vote No. 175)

ERDA Authorization (H.R. 3474)—Authorized funds for the Energy Research and Development Administration for further development and conservation of energy resources. (Passed House; DSG Vote Nos. 237-239)

Emergency Homeowners Relief Act (H.R. 5398; H.R. 4485)—Provided for mortgage relief payments to homeowners who cannot meet their mortgage payments due to the economic recession. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 79)

HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations (H.R. 8070)—Appropriated funds for the Department of HUD and twelve independent agencies including NASA, Veterans Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission for FY 1976 and the transition period. (Passed House; DSG Vote Nos. 250-252)

Public Works Appropriations (H.R. 8122)—Appropriated funds in FY 1976 and the transition period for public works for water and power development, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and independent agencies including the Federal Power Commission, TVA, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. (Passed House; DSG Vote Nos. 254-258)

STATEMENT ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS BILL

(Mr. EDWARDS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 8227, a new and comprehensive piece of legislation to regulate and control the collection and dissemination of criminal justice information throughout the country. This bill represents the culmination of years of persistent investigation by the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary to develop a reasonable and

balanced solution to the issue of personal privacy within the criminal justice system. It also represents a compromise to two different approaches to this issue of privacy that have evolved in two bills now pending before my subcommittee, H.R. 61, which was drafted by the Department of Justice, and H.R. 62, which was introduced by Senator Sam Ervin last year before retiring.

I think that it can be said that this bill draws the best features from both of these pieces of legislation in an honest attempt to ameliorate the legitimate concerns articulated by both civil libertarians and the law enforcement community. There have been numerous criticisms of H.R. 61 and H.R. 62, that we have tried to eliminate within the structure of this new and far-reaching piece of legislation.

The bill drafted by the Department of Justice has been criticized for not going far enough to protect individual privacy in our complex society. This bill left many areas without regulation and, therefore, great potential for future abuse. H.R. 62, originally introduced by Senator Ervin, has also been criticized as being too complicated by trying to anticipate every possible future abuse by criminal justice agencies. This was interpreted as being too restrictive on efficient law enforcement practices. We do not want to propose or support a bill that would have the effect of tying the hands of our law enforcement personnel, especially in a time of rising crime in our country.

This legislation has a long history beginning in the 92d Congress. I have discussed this history with my colleagues in previous statements on this pressing issue, but I feel it is only appropriate at the moment to highlight again the work of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights over the past two Congresses.

In the 92d Congress, I introduced H.R. 13315, which dealt simply with the security and privacy of arrest records as they were disseminated by law enforcement agencies between themselves and with other organizations that have no law enforcement responsibilities. This bill was aimed at a particular abuse of this kind of information of which we had become aware through numerous statistical studies. The abuses were widespread and involved the denial of such things as employment, housing, and credit because of prior contact with the law enforcement system. At the beginning of the 93d Congress, H.R. 13315 was reintroduced as H.R. 188. It was during the lengthy hearings in consideration of H.R. 188 that my colleagues and I on the subcommittee became aware of the National Crime Information Center—NCIC. We were all impressed with the efficiency with which the FBI could disseminate and retrieve information from many local law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Through our observations of the workings of NCIC, we came to realize that the abuse through dissemination of incomplete and inaccurate information was not limited to arrest records but included the extensive body of all types of criminal justice information which the NCIC

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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Presidential Protection Assistance Act (H.R. 1244).
 Parole Reorganization Act (H.R. 5727).
 Executive Protective Services (H.R. 12).
 Alien Child Adoptions (H.R. 568).
 Expedite Highway Projects (H.R. 3787).
 Property Exchange U.S.-Egypt (H.R. 4510).
 Indian Claims Commission (H.R. 3979).
 U.S. Postal Service Safety Programs (H.R. 3559).
 Transition Period Authorization (H.R. 4692).
 Pacific Trust Territories Authorization (H.R. 7688).
 Exchange of Medical Information (H.R. 3348).
 Small Business Loan Program (H.R. 4888).
 Employment of Foreigners on Seafreeze Atlantic (H.R. 5197).
 ERDA Authorization (H.R. 3474).
 Federal Exemptions for State Lotteries (H.R. 1307).
 Foreign Service Buildings (H.R. 5810).
 Education Appropriations (H.R. 5901).
 Office of Environmental Quality (H.R. 9054).
 Equal Credit Opportunity Amendments (H.R. 6516).
 Legislative Branch Appropriations (H.R. 3950).
 Voting Rights Extension (H.R. 6219).
 Emergency Homeowners Relief Act (H.R. 3998; H.R. 4485).
 Energy Conservation and Conversion Act (H.R. 6860).
 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (H.R. 3793).
 Peace Corps Act (H.R. 6334).
 State Department Authorization, FY 1976 (H.R. 7500).
 HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY 1976 (H.R. 8070).
 Public Debt Limit Increase (H.R. 8030).
 Public Works Appropriations, FY 1976 (H.R. 8122).
 State/Justice/Commerce Appropriations, FY 1976 (H.R. 8069).
 Labor-HEW Appropriations, FY 1976 (H.R. 4069).
 Bills Suspending Duty on Imports (H.R.'s 7706, 7709, 7710, 7715, 7716, 7727, 7728, 7731).
Measures reported
 House committees have reported the following significant bills and resolutions which await House action:
 Emergency Health Insurance Extension Act (H.R. 5970; H. Rept. 94-171).
 National Emergencies Act (H.R. 3884; H. Rept. 94-238).
 Petroleum Reserves on Public Lands (H.R. 49; H. Rept. 94-81).
 White House Employees (H.R. 6706; H. Rept. 94-232).
 Klamath Tribe Lands (H.R. 3; H. Rept. 94-250).
 Federal Employees Retirement Age (H.R. 504; H. Rept. 94-234).
 DOD Employees Give Oaths (H.R. 508; H. Rept. 94-241).
 U.S. Court of Claims Commissioners (H.R. 4152; H. Rept. 94-237).
 Federal Employees Retirement Time Limit (H.R. 4873; H. Rept. 94-252).
 Railroad Safety Authorization (H.R. 5358; H. Rept. 94-240).
 Railroad Rolling Stock Tax Exemption (H.R. 5559; H. Rept. 94-251).
 Council on International Economic Policy (H.R. 3384; H. Rept. 94-219).
 National Strategic Petroleum Reserve (H.R. 5919; H. Rept. 94-156).
 Public Broadcasting Financing Act (H.R. 3461; H. Rept. 94-245).
 Federal Employees Annuity Reductions (H.R. 7053; H. Rept. 94-253).
 Consolidated Farm & Rural Development Act (S. 555; H. Rept. 94-211).
 Health Manpower Act (H.R. 5546; H. Rept. 94-256).

EPA Research & Development Authorization (H.R. 7108; H. Rept. 94-270).
 American Folklife Center (H.R. 6673; H. Rept. 94-273).
 Construction of Mint Buildings (H.R. 5620; H. Rept. 94-279).
 JFK Center Authorization (H.R. 6151; H. Rept. 94-280).
 Arms Control and Disarmament Act (H.R. 7567; H. Rept. 94-281).
 Military Construction Authorization (H.R. 5210; H. Rept. 94-293).
 Intergovernmental Personnel Act (H.R. 4415; H. Rept. 94-242).
 Citizenship of Gen. R. E. Lee (S.J. Res. 23; H. Rept. 94-324).
 Consumer Product Safety Act (H.R. 5844; H. Rept. 94-235).

Measures defeated or vetoed

The following bills have been rejected by the House in the first twenty-four weeks of this session:
 Noise Control Act (H.R. 5272).
 Vietnam Humanitarian Assistance and Evacuation Conference Report (H.R. 6096).
 Credit Uses Reporting Act (H.R. 6676).
 Debt Limit Increase (H.R. 7545).
 Increase Government Contribution to Federal Employees Life Insurance (H.R. 7222).

Following is a list of measures which have been vetoed by President Ford and the action Congress has taken on them:

Oil Import Fee (H.R. 1767): No vote to override taken.
 Farm Subsidy Bill (H.R. 4296): Veto sustained.
 Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (H.R. 25): Veto sustained.
 Emergency Employment Appropriations (H.R. 4481): Veto sustained.
 Tourist Travel Promotion (H.R. 5357): No vote to override taken.
 Emergency Middle-Income Housing Act (H.R. 4435): Veto sustained.

SECTION III.—SUMMARY OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

Following is a summary of major legislation which has passed the House thus far in the 94th Congress. Each summary includes a short description of the bill, its status (Public Law; Action Completed; Passed House and Senate; Passed House) and references to the DSG Vote No. for the particular measure.

Tax Reduction Act of 1975 (H.R. 2166)—Provided \$22.8 billion in tax relief through personal and corporate tax reductions, including rebates on 1974 taxes and a reduced corporate tax rate. The bill also repealed the oil and gas depletion allowance for major producers and phased it down for independents. (PL 94-12; DSG Votes Nos. 16-23, 66-67)

Suspension of Food Stamps Price Increase (H.R. 1539)—Suspended the Administration-proposed increase in the price of food stamps, thus freezing food stamp prices for 1975 at their January 1, 1975, level. (PL 94-4; DSG Vote No. 4)

Rail Reorganization Act (S. 281)—Provided emergency financial relief to the Penn Central and other bankrupt railroads in the process of reorganizing into a new rail system, the Consolidated Rail Corporation. (PL 94-5; DSG Vote No. 7)

Foreign Aid Appropriations, FY 1975 (H.R. 4592)—Provided \$3.67 billion in new budget authority for foreign assistance in FY 1975. (PL 94-11; DSG Vote Nos. 30, 58-59)

Securities Reform Act of 1975 (S. 249)—Ended certain regulatory requirements (including fixed commission rates), established defined goals for the SEC in developing a national system of securities transactions, redefined and strengthened the regulatory authority of the SEC, and clarified the self-regulatory responsibilities of exchanges. (PL 94-29; DSG Vote No. 109)

Indochina Migration & Refugee Assistance Act (H.R. 6755)—Provided authorization for

the transportation, temporary maintenance, and resettlement of Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees. (PL 94-23; DSG Vote Nos. 148-152)

Vietnam & Cambodia Refugee Appropriations (H.R. 6894)—Provided appropriations for assistance to refugees from Indochina, including funds for relocation, resettlement, medical, and educational needs. (PL 94-24)

First Concurrent Resolution on the FY 1976 Budget (H. Con. Res. 218)—Set target levels for budget authority, outlays, revenues, deficit, and public debt in FY 1976 as guidelines for congressional spending and taxing actions. (Action Completed; DSG Vote Nos. 118-123, 147)

Livestock Credit (S. 1236)—Extended the Emergency Livestock Credit Act of 1974 until the end of 1976 and increased the amount of principal and interest and loan repayment time for emergency livestock loans. (PL 94-35; DSG Vote No. 130)

Summer Youth Employment Appropriations (H.J. Res. 492)—Provided \$473.35 million to fund approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youths. (PL 94-36; DSG Vote No. 201)

College Work Study Grants (H.R. 4221)—Permitted the reallocation of funds under the College Work-Study Program from those institutions which had an excess to others in the same state which were in need of additional funds. (Passed House & Senate)

Voting Rights Extension (H.R. 6219)—Extended for 10 years the special provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, made permanent the temporary 1970 ban on literacy tests and other exclusionary devices, and expanded coverage of the Act to certain jurisdictions in which language minorities reside. (Passed House; DSG Vote Nos. 182-187, 189-192)

Equal Credit Opportunity Amendments (H.R. 6516)—Amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to add age, race, color, religion, and national origin to sex and marital status as categories under which no creditor may discriminate against an applicant for credit. (Passed House)

Small Business Emergency Relief Act (H.R. 5541)—Permitted federal agencies to terminate or adjust the terms of a fixed-price contract entered into with a small business concern between August 15, 1971, and October 31, 1974. (Passed House; DSG Vote No. 90)

Older Americans Act (H.R. 3922)—Extended for four years the Older Americans Act of 1965 and amended other legislation which provides services and programs for the elderly. (Passed House; DSG Vote No. 69)

Youth Camp Safety (H.R. 46)—Provided for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety through enforcement of federal standards for safe operation of the camps. (Passed House; DSG Vote Nos. 86-87)

Energy Conservation & Conversion Act (H.R. 6860)—Imposed oil import quotas, set mandatory auto gasoline mileage standards, placed a tax on the business use of petroleum, and established an energy trust fund to encourage alternative sources of energy. (Passed the House; DSG Vote Nos. 202-217, 228, 232-235)

Continuing Appropriations (H.J. Res. 499)—Provided funding for government agencies until regular appropriation bills are enacted and provided a total of \$2.3 billion of emergency jobs funding which had been included in the vetoed jobs bill. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote No. 227)

Review of Decontrol of Petroleum Prices (H.R. 4035)—Extended the time in which either House of Congress could pass a resolution of disapproval of any administrative action which exempts petroleum products from the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, and extended the Act an additional four months. (Passed House & Senate; DSG Vote Nos. 194-195)

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had developed, and was continuing to develop.

But most frightening to me in this rapid development of efficient computerized information systems was that the emphasis was on efficiency, to the exclusion of any privacy considerations. The NCIC Policy Board was regulated by men who represented only the law enforcement community. But in the process of efficiently exercising law enforcement prerogatives, thousands of bits of information may have been disseminated on hundreds of other individuals whose one contact with the law enforcement system now haunts them at every turn. The uncontrolled access to this wealth of information by virtually anyone who wants to tap into it is a serious threat to the principles on which this country is founded.

It was during the 93d Congress that the Department of Justice began to reassess and realize the need for far-reaching legislation in this area and introduced appropriate legislation. It was also during this period of time that Senator Ervin's position had solidified and his version of the criminal justice information systems bill was introduced. From that time until now, we have been trying to balance these two approaches to the delicate issue of individual privacy within the criminal justice system.

I am pleased to introduce a bill today that I feel has reached that proper balance between these two distinct and varying approaches to the issue. The need for the legislation is heightened by the advanced state of computer technology. Computers have given law enforcement personnel the ability to store in a central location millions of bits of information. This central storage has produced an obviously greater need for security of information. Along with central storage, science has developed rapid access to this information. Rapid access to information heightens the possibility of abuse to the right of privacy. Information can be obtained, read and disseminated before there has been an opportunity to evaluate the accuracy and relevancy of the information to the inquiry for which it was requested.

The new bill tries to limit the abuses created by inaccurate, incomplete, irrelevant and untimely information. At this point I would like to emphasize a few of the outstanding features of this new piece of legislation.

This new bill precisely limits the use of raw arrest record information. Over the years of investigation by my subcommittee, several legitimate uses of raw arrest record information were articulated by law enforcement personnel. This bill now restricts the use of raw arrest record information to these stated uses, such as the screening of an employment application by a criminal justice agency with respect to its own employees, the investigation of an individual when that individual has already been arrested, among others. The only access to any criminal justice information allowed to nonlaw enforcement agencies will be limited to those specifically named by statute and certain Federal agencies,

such as: First, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, second, the U.S. Customs Service, third, the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice, and fourth, the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The bill also includes a detailed process by which an individual may obtain access to certain criminal justice information maintained on him. The review and challenge of information maintained by law enforcement agencies by the individual on whom it is maintained is essential for keeping the records accurate, relevant and up to date. This review removes the specter of "Big Brother" voraciously gathering information on an individual over which he has absolutely no control.

At some point in the criminal justice process, information becomes outdated and irrelevant. It has been shown through testimony that there is a need to eliminate outdated and irrelevant information. This bill provides that criminal justice information on an individual shall be promptly sealed or purged if it pertains to an arrest and no conviction of the individual has occurred during a 2-year period, and no prosecution is pending at the end of that 2-year period. It also calls for the sealing or purging of criminal justice information relating to an offense by an individual who has been free from the jurisdiction or supervision of any criminal justice agency for a period of 7 years. Sealed criminal justice information may only be accessed for the purpose of, first, review by the individual, second, in connection with an audit, third, where a conviction record has been sealed and a formal criminal charge is subsequently filed against the individual, or fourth, for the purposes of the Federal Government giving approval on a security clearance.

The accuracy and completeness of criminal justice information within computerized systems will now be guaranteed in several ways. The bill calls for a continual updating of information by all law enforcement agencies. They are also required to promptly report dispositions to the appropriate agency. Each criminal justice agency is required to maintain records on all requests for criminal justice information, the identity and authority of the requester, the nature of the information provided, and pertinent dates. The ultimate security of information will be guaranteed by the auditing process over which the new Commission on Criminal Justice Information shall have authority.

This new Commission is being established to provide a cohesive body to make and regulate policy over this complex area of computerized criminal justice information. But this Congress has no intention of creating a new and burdensome bureaucracy. This bill places a legislative life of 5 years on this new Commission and a ceiling of 50 on the number of professional personnel that can be hired. At the end of 5 years, it will be up to the Congress to decide whether the Commission shall be continued because there is need for further work in the area or whether they have established

the necessary precedents to allow the control and regulation of the systems to be delegated to the Attorney General.

Until that time, the new Commission on Criminal Justice Information shall have the authority: First, to issue regulations, interpretations and procedures as it may deem necessary to effectuate the provisions of this act, second, to conduct hearings, third, to bring civil actions for declaratory judgments, cease-and-desist orders and such other injunctive relief, fourth, to make studies and gather data, and fifth, to conduct audits and investigations as may be necessary to insure enforcement of this act.

Finally, one of the most difficult areas of the bill is the treatment to be accorded investigative and intelligence information. This bill does not hamper any legitimate law enforcement investigation now or in the future. The flow of investigative and intelligence information between law enforcement agencies will continue unhampered. The only restrictions that we have placed on them is that intelligence information may be maintained by a criminal justice agency only for official criminal justice purposes, maintained in a physically secured environment and kept separate from other criminal justice information. Criminal justice intelligence information shall also be reviewed at regular intervals, but at a minimum whenever dissemination of such information is requested, it will be reviewed to determine whether grounds exist for its continued retention. Access to criminal justice intelligence information shall be restricted to those persons with a need and a right to know such information.

Criminal justice investigative information shall also be maintained in a physically secure environment and shall be kept separate from criminal justice information. It shall not be maintained beyond the expiration of the statute of limitations for the offense concerning which it was collected or the sealing or purging of the criminal justice information related to such offense, whichever occurs later. The purpose for this is that investigative information should only be used for the purpose of developing investigative leads that will terminate in the prosecution of an individual for a crime. Once that person has been prosecuted, served his time, and has left the jurisdiction of the criminal justice agency, the need for the investigative information no longer exists. If the investigation does not lead to a prosecution, then the need for maintaining that investigative information should not be any longer than the statute of limitations on such offense.

I believe that it is necessary to regulate and control to some extent dissemination of intelligence and investigative information, but I feel that this bill does nothing by way of prohibiting or hampering efficient law enforcement use of this valuable information. It should also be noted that the controls that are placed on intelligence and investigative information have been placed merely on the maintenance and dissemination of the information and do not limit what information can be collected.

This issue of privacy within the crim-

inal justice system has always been a priority issue with the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary. We have anticipated that given the proper attention and work, we can pass meaningful legislation in this area by the end of September. The efforts of myself and my colleagues on this subcommittee are being coordinated with our counterpart in this Senate, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, chaired by my friend Senator JOHN V. TUNNEY from California. We hope that our mutual efforts in this area will gain a prompt and coordinated version of this bill that will facilitate its passage in Congress. The Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights will begin hearings immediately following the July 4 recess of the House of Representatives. We have scheduled our first day for July 14 in room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building, at 10 a.m., at which time the Department of Justice will be our witness. The second day will be July 17 in room 2237 of the Rayburn House Office Building, at 10 a.m., at which time Project SEARCH will be the witness. Both Senator TUNNEY and I believe that this week of hearings in this Congress will be sufficient to complete the record on this legislation because of the wealth of information that already has been accumulated and printed in the past two Congresses.

I have always had high hopes for the development of meaningful legislation on this issue of individual privacy within the criminal justice system, and I now believe, within the next 2 months, we can enact these necessary legislative parameters.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW

(Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining a number of my colleagues here in the Congress in introducing legislation to repeal the section of the social security amendments which required the establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations, to oversee the activities of the medical profession.

I do not take this action lightly, but only after a very careful study of the situation as it has developed thus far. As we get closer to the final deadline when Professional Standards Review Organizations—PSRO's—must be established where medicare and medicaid patients are treated, it becomes more obvious that this requirement is going to cause many serious problems in rural areas. I have already received numerous expressions of concern from both doctors and patients in the Third District.

From the evidence I have seen, I believe this concern is justified, and that these programs can function more effectively and efficiently without this type of forced Government supervision.

My good friend and colleague in the other body, Senator CURTIS, pointed out

earlier this year that the PSRO provision is 17 pages long, in fine print, and that in those 17 pages the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized in some 68 places to take action to make a decision or formulate regulations.

That is 68 delegations of power in 17 pages. When such power is delegated to the Secretary, of course, it is not the Secretary himself who exercises it, but the bureaucracy of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. And, the actual policing of the medical profession can be further delegated to "such other public, nonprofit private, or other agency or organization, which the Secretary determines, in accordance with criteria prescribed by him in regulations, to be of professional competence and otherwise suitable." This seems to me to be a long, long way from the basic concept of peer review.

I find it difficult to believe that it was ever the intent of the Congress to seek bureaucratic, governmental policing of the medical profession or to countenance creation of the kinds of problems that are being faced by our rural hospitals as a result of the PSRO program.

The PSRO regulations would set up complicated and expensive hospital admission procedure for rural patients, and would place an unfair and unrealistic burden on those smaller, rural hospitals which do not have the doctors or staff to cope with the paperwork or administrative redtape involved.

Because of this I have also introduced a bill to exempt these hospitals from implementing the PSRO requirements and provisions for a period of 18 months. I should repeal of the program not be possible. This measure additionally provides for a study of alternative methods of utilization review and control for small rural hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, although the original purpose of PSRO may have been laudable, it is clear now that the damage it can cause will be greater than the accomplishment—especially in our rural areas where meeting health care needs is already such a serious problem.

I would urge my colleagues to give serious consideration to the legislation I have introduced today.

GUIDELINES FOR AN EVALUATION OF OIL PRICING POLICIES

(Mr. KRUEGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KRUEGER. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 20, 1975, pages H5913-H5915 I outlined the question of oil pricing policy in the context of a comprehensive congressional energy program. Two days ago, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce finished consideration of the Energy Conservation and Oil Policy Act of 1975, the legislation by which the oil pricing question will be brought to the floor. The committee unfortunately revised the oil pricing section of the bill and rejected the notion that our oil policy should reflect a desire to diminish imports—in the words of the Washington Post, the com-

mittee adopted "a disastrously bad idea." My impression is that if the full committee had fully understood the implications of various oil pricing alternatives, the outcome would have been the same as in the Subcommittee on Energy and Power which had studied the question for months—that is, the full committee would have accepted the Krueger oil pricing/windfall profits tax alternative. In order to assist my colleagues in approaching this complex issue, I offer the following statistics and analysis.

RESOURCES AND RESERVES—A QUESTION OF PRICE

Ever since we have developed our oil resources, there have been predictions that we would quickly run out of oil. Pessimism was particularly striking during the 1920's; yet then prices rose and vast new discoveries were made. The only true test of resources is extensive drilling. Yet speculation by trained geologists is helpful in at least informing us of our current situation.

Last week, the U.S. Geological Survey predicted that at least 50 billion barrels of oil—twice our current proven reserve level—is ultimately recoverable. The USGS also noted the striking correlation between price and reserves. The following Wall Street Journal article of June 20, 1975, summarizes the USGS findings:

FUEL RECOVERY SEEN MUCH MORE FEASIBLE IF PRICES CLIMB

WASHINGTON.—If petroleum prices continue to climb, as much as 50% more of the undiscovered oil and natural gas in the U.S. would become economically recoverable, the U.S. Geological Survey said.

The estimate is about the only bright spot in the Interior Department agency's gloomy conclusions on how much oil and natural gas in the U.S. remains to be discovered.

The final report of the Geological Survey, released yesterday, puts "undiscovered recoverable resources" of oil at 50 billion to 127 billion barrels and estimates undiscovered supplies of natural-gas liquids at 11 billion to 22 billion barrels.

As reported last month on a preliminary basis, the combined estimate of 61 billion to 149 billion barrels is down sharply from the low end of the agency's March 1974 estimate of 200 billion to 400 billion barrels of oil and natural-gas liquids. The latest figures put undiscovered recoverable natural-gas supplies at 322 trillion to 655 trillion cubic feet, down from 1,000 trillion to 2,000 trillion cubic feet in the March 1974 report.

"If we could redo this report instantly today, our estimates of undiscovered recoverable resources would be about 50% higher," a Geological Survey spokesman said.

Just how high the price of oil and natural gas must go to make the additional 50% of undiscovered resources recoverable isn't known yet, the Geological Survey concludes. Further studies are under way.

A breakdown of the total estimates for oil and gas resources, which wasn't included in the agency's preliminary estimates released last month, show sharp drops in the amount of petroleum thought to be available off the coasts of the U.S.

For example, estimates of undiscovered recoverable crude oil off the Pacific Coast states were reduced to two billion to five billion barrels, estimated in March 1974. Natural gas estimates for the offshore Pacific area dropped to two trillion to six trillion cubic feet from the 10 trillion to 20 trillion cubic feet earlier estimated.

For the Atlantic offshore region, estimates of undiscovered recoverable crude oil are two billion to four billion barrels, down